THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 1ST AUGUST.

SOME English ladies have addressed a letter of sympathy to Rukma Bai for her distress in being called upon to discharge the duties of her married life. We feel thankful to these ladies for their overflowing kindness of heart. They have displayed an amount of benevolence which is worthy of high praise. We cannot say that we have as much sympathy for Rukma Bai; but we can assure them with perfect sincerity that we deeply feel for all English women in distress, and particularly for those who are doomed to the profession of *hurriers* in the coal-mines of Derby, Hallifax, Colebrookdale, Rockdale and other places in England. The seams there are low, not often more than 30 inches in height, and the coal trucks there have to be worked with the labour of boys and girls creeping on all fours. In most of the seams trams are laid for facility of traction, and the process of dragging is called *tramming*. Many thousand girls from 7 to 21 years of age are so employed, passing from 12 to 14 hours a day in these seams, never being able to stand up and stretch their limbs during the whole time. They remain in *absolute nudity*, the only thing on their persons being a leather strap with which they are harnessed to the trucks. As the soil of the seams is soft, no protection is needed for the hands and feet, which, besides, soon become callous. Boys in some mines have on their head a helmet surmounted with a candle to show them the way. The seams are so dark that no clothing is needed for the sake of decency, but they are excessively cold. From a distance of six thousand miles we can do nothing for the relief of these suffering girls; but we grieve much for their lot. Would the kind-hearted ladies, who so sympathise with Rukma Bai, could do something for these hurriers! The ladies are near at hand, and in a position to relieve suffering.

IT is announced in the *Gazette of India* that the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to authorise the affiliations of the Uttarpara College, Bangabasi College, Calcutta, Roberts' Memorial School, Calcutta, and the Tejnarayan Jubilee College, Bhagalpore, to the Calcutta University in Arts up to the F. A. Standard, with effect from the 1st June, 1887. The rapid growth of these high schools by courtesy called Colleges, indicates on the part of the people a strong desire for higher education, and the supply is not yet proportionate to the demand.

ON the Hon'ble Mr. Peile's moving in the Legislative Council, that the Bill for the regulation of Military Police in Burma be taken into consideration, His Excellency the Viceroy paid a well deserved compliment to officers, Indian and European, of the Burma Corps, for their physical courage, patience, discipline and obedience to command. 'Indeed, on several occasions,' said His Excellency, 'the Military police of Burma have distinguished themselves in a remarkable manner, and on more than one occasion, individual native Officers have shown extraordinary bravery and enterprise.' This is a graceful tribute of praise, given to native officers, for the discharge of their difficult and arduous duties, and, we are sure, it will be highly appreciated not only by those for whom it is intended, but by all our countrymen. It is this appreciation of merit, accompanied by substantial reward, that has a higher political value than the deceptive make-shifts which are so much now in fashion.

THE Government of India has called 'renewed' attention of Local Governments and Administrations to the rules regarding the receipt of Testimonials and Addresses by servants of Government. Unless these rules are made more stringent than what they are, they will be more honored in the breach, than in the observance thereof. We will not say anything here of farewell entertainments, pecuniary gratifications to medical officers, and sitting for portraits, bust or statue —of course not intended for presentation to the officer concerned—which the Government of India authorises on certain conditions, which can be easily, alas too easily, fulfilled. We wish to draw public attention only to that part of the Resolution in which H. E. the Viceroy says that 'the participation of Government officers in the raising of funds for the foundation of scholarships, or for procuring a portrait, bust or statue, as a *spontaneous* recognition of the services of a Government officer, is *not forbidden*. But the Government of India will disapprove of any solicitation for subscriptions; they must be entirely *voluntary*.' We all know what is meant in official circles by 'spontaneous' and 'voluntary' contributions of friends and admirers. The Government apparently wishes that the people should have perfect liberty in judging as to whether subscriptions should be given or not; but the value of such liberty is already too well known to need any expatiation from us. One would be led to think from the wording of the Resolution under notice, that the Government, under a decent veil of parliamentary language, gives positive authority to *solicit* subscriptions in the name of scholarships, portrait or statue. At any rate, those who can read between the lines will see that the 'prohibition' for receiving addresses will have quite a contrary effect to what is intended.

TUESDAY, 2ND AUGUST.

M. KATKOFF, says Reuter, is dead. In his death the Czar has lost a strong pillar of his empire, and Russia a real patriot. For twenty-three years he laboured hard to regulate the effervescent patiotism of his countrymen in such a way as to harmonise order with progress. He knew very well that the safety of Russia was in the strength of the Imperial arm, and he bent all the powers of his mind to influence Imperial counsels for the good of the people. It was only lately that his labours were bearing fruit, and to be cut off from his career just at this time when his work was producing a beneficial result is a great misfortune not only to his own country, but to those which are immediately under Russian influence. He was the very incarnation of the national inspirations, and was profoundly influenced by the idea that Russia had a glorious future before her, and that in no long time she would be the mistress of such a compact empire as the world had never witnessed before. This was the philosohical dream of M. Katkoff, the quondam Professor of Philosophy in the University of Moscow, the editor of the 'Moscow Gazette,' and the director of numerous other journals in Russia. He is gone, and Russian foreign affairs will again be the sport of guilty ambition, and insensate greed.

THE chart of the heavens, on which the international astronomers are at present at work, will, it is stated, consist of some 2,000 sheets.

THE Americans are manufacturing, it is said, very good imitation ivory from potatoes. The substance is of a creamy whiteness and of great hardness. The potatoes are washed in diluted sulphuric acid, then boiled in the same solution until they become solid and dense. They are then washed free from the acid and slowly dried. This ivory can be dyed and turned and made useful in many ways.

THE Bombay High Court has just issued orders regarding the courtsey to be shown to native gentlemen of rank and position when giving evidence. Gentlemen ranking as first class Sirdars should be provided with a chair on the raised platform on which the presiding officer of the court sits, and should be permitted to give his evidence sitting. Sirdars of the second and third class should be provided with chairs in a convenient place in the Court below the raised platform on which the presiding officer of the court sits, and should be permitted to give his evidence sitting. All Sirdars or native gentlemen of similar rank, however, should stand while the affirmation or oath is being administered to them.

AN astounding scandal came out in the evidence of the Accountant-General of the Army, says the *St. James' Gazette*, given before the Committee on the Army and Navy Estimates recently. 'The Medical Army Staff costs £240,000 a year, to this must be added about £200,000 for the non-effective charge—that is, pensions to retired medical officers. It appears that medical officers retire at forty-five, which, for a doctor, is the prime of life, and about the age at which he has thoroughly mastered his profession; and that we should be paying nearly as much in pensions to retired army doctors as the whole efficient medical staff costs is what we have called it —an astounding scandal.'

WEDNESDAY, 3RD AUGUST.

IN reviewing the last annual Report of the Survey Department, the Government of India points out that the Department has made considerable advance in the direction of improving its financial value to the State by undertaking work of a positively remunerative character. 'The most notable operation of this kind is the great Traverse Survey of the Central Provinces, which, by providing a framework for the detailed field plotting of villages by district establishments, will probably enable the Revenue authorities to complete the assessment of about 40,000 square miles, without the loss of a single year's revenue.' All this looks very well on paper, but the real work done is very little. This traverse survey simply furnishes points in suitable positions on the boundaries of small villages, and, in large villages, additional points in the interior of the village lands, so as to form a rough skeleton map of a village. For the purposes of a revenue assessment such a map is of very little use for assessment. It is the field block survey alone which enables settlement officers to fix the revenue assessment. In the Central Provinces surveying the boundaries of blocks of fields was to be abandoned, owing to the difficulty which was experienced in recognizing the plotted boundaries on the ground. The Surveyor General says that 'the *patwaris* could survey equally well with the assistance of the traverse points only.' The most difficult work upon which correct assessment is based is done by the *patwaris*, who are engaged on small pay, and they alone ought to get the credit of doing the 'remunerarive work,' and not the Survey Department, which does so *little* in accomplishing it.

EVEN in the midst of onerous duties Prince Bismark and Count von Moltke find time to send birthday congratulations to friends, and to acknowledge the good wishes of admirers. The Chancellor lets the world into the secrets of his heart in a letter sent recently to a certain horticulturist at Geisenheim, on the occasion of his seventieth birthday. "I envy you your favourite occupations in the evening of your life," writes the careworn statesman, who is now again combating troubles, both diplomatic and rheumatic; "the plant world is more sensible to, and grateful for, the care bestowed upon it than politics. It was the ideal of my younger years to represent myself as an old man, free from care, in a garden with the pruning knife." Another letter just written shows that Moltke, the Silent, can at a pinch be witty. He has addressed the following pleasant little note to a countryman—a basket-maker—who had expressed his reverence for the Field-Marshal in rhyme:—"Esteemed countryman, I thank you for the patriotic poems, and I hope you may live to make baskets and write poetry for many years." Let it be added with deference that the "poems" were more creditable to the rhymester's heart than his head.

"YANKEE."—There are comparatively few people who know the origin or meaning of the term "Yankee," by which we are accustomed more or less affectionately to designate our American cousins born in the United States. When the pilgrim Fathers landed on Plymouth rock, the friendly Indians asked of what people they were; to which query they replied, "English." But the Red Man got it "Yengeese," which soon became transformed into "Yankees." The people of the Southern states call all Northerners, both east and west, "Yankees," as will be remembered by those familiar with the great Civil War. The people of the Western states call all those living in the Eastern states, or east of the Hudson river, "Yankees," and these are the only people who acknowledge the name and also thus describe themselves. On the other hand, all the English colonists and the people of Great Britain invariably call all citizens of the United States "Yankees," and when abroad they cheerfully accept and are generally proud of the title, which, as we have seen, means, and is only a corruption of the word, "English." *Public Opinion, London,*

THE habit of sending out children to nurse in the country and elsewhere leads annually to the death

of nearly one-tenth of the population of the grand city. This is distinct from baby-farming.

THURSDAY, 4TH AUGUST.

IT will be remembered that a cadastral survey, with preparation of a record of rights, was undertaken in the Mazufferpore district, as an experimental survey under the Bengal Tenancy Act, 'the experiment having been instituted for the purpose of testing the feelings of the people of Behar, with regard both to the mapping of the holdings and to the concurrent enquiries into occupancy rights, as well as to ascertain the probable cost of such operations with a view to their being extended, if all matters should be found favorable, to other permanently settled districts of the province of Bengal.' We are told that the result of the experiment 'as concerns the temper of the people was in every way satisfactory!' This is a vague expression, and leaves us completly in the dark as to the real feelings of the people with regard to the measure. We have grounds for believing that all the large landed proprietors either offered strong opposition to the measure, or maintained a sullen silence, when the survey was going on. The feeling of dissatisfaction on the part of the people could not be mistaken. Be that as it may, the work, which had such an unfortunate beginning, had to be stopped during the past year, owing to the failure of Sir Rivers Thompson's Government to obtain sanction to the levying of cesses from landowners and tenants to cover half the cost of the operations which was part of the project when the experimental survey was undertaken. We congratulate again the zemindars and their tenants on this escape from an evil which would have been simply ruinous in its consequences.

A GERMAN paper tells us that more than two million glass-eyes are made every year, in Germany and Switzerland, while one French house makes 300,000 of them. The latter figure does not of course represent the exact number of such eyes made in France. We should think that the number manufactured in this country is at least the same as in Germany. The total population of these three countries is about 80 millions. Even taking the lowest figure, we see that in 20 years more there will not be a single person in them with natural eyes. In a short time then three of the most civilized countries of the world will be inhabited by blindmen. Science is making such rapid progress in France and Germany, that we may soon hear of a discovery which will enable the civilized world to dispense with the organ of sight altogether, and strengthen the other senses in such a way as to do the work of our eyes. By the way, has it become fashionable in the world of beauty and fashion in Europe, to wear false eyes in the same way, as false hair and false teeth after destroying natural hair and natural teeth?

THE STAR THEATRE, in Beadon Street, is closed. The building, in which its performances took place, has changed hands, It is now in the possession of a rich young man, who has lately come into his property. The new proprietor will have a theatrical company of his own catering for public patronage. The Star Theatre company introduced the religious element into their performances, and aided, to a large extent, in reforming theatrical tastes of the present generation. The four religious plays, *Buddha*, *Chaitanya*, *Bilvamangal*, and *Rupasanatan*, touched an old familiar chord, and strongly appealed to popular enthusiasm. They enjoyed great popularity, and always drew bumper houses. We hear that the Company is now on tour. They have got engagements at Burdwan, Dacca, and other places. When their engagements are over, they intend, we are informed, to return to Calcutta, and resume their work.

THE following is from an English paper. 'Dr. James Huxley tells us that he has for years boiled his milk, not merely as a precautionary measure against microbes, but also "because it is neither safe nor nice to eat any animal food raw." To contemplate milk *au natural* as a "raw" animal product which it is not "nice" to swallow, is a step in advance of the refinement of the most ethereal heroines of poetry and romance. Strange to say, however, the delicate sentiment of the Doctor has been forestalled by some London street-boys, of whom one of our best Bishops recently told the following story. He had gone down into the country to visit a charitable institution into which these lads had been drafted from the East-end of London, and, in addressing them, he congratulated them on the delights of their new residence. The boys looked unaccountably gloomy and downcast, and the Bishop kindly asked: "Were they not comforable? Had they any complaints to make?" At last the leader raised his hand, "The milk, my lord!" "Why, what an earth do you mean? The milk here is tenfold better than ever you had in London." "No indeed, it ain't," cried the boy. "In London they always buys our milk out of a nice clean shop. And here! Why, here they *squeeges it out of a beastly cow.*" A Bengali lady would never tolerate the idea of giving unboiled milk to a child, and that on sanitary grounds.

FRIDAY, 5TH AUGUST.

MR. P. Nolan, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, has taken leave. Mr. W. C. Macpherson officiates for him. Mr. H. W. C. Carnduff acts for Mr. Macpherson.

GENERAL Boulanger and M. Ferry were about to fight a duel. The General felt keenly the insult which had been offered him by the Minister in a public speech. Seconds were appointed. There was some difficulty, however, about the number of shots to be exchanged, and it led to a collapse. Had that question been satisfactorily settled, we would have soon heard that the duellists had murdered each other. That the law in France should not put down duelling with a strong hand, seems to us most unaccountable. Strenuous efforts have been made from time to time to abolish this fashionable and favorite vice. It has the charm of what the French call 'forbidden fruit,' and cannot be stamped out of the French soil. In the reign of Louis XIII., there was scarcely a Frenchman of any repute, who had not killed his man. Louis XIV forbade the practice under the highest penalties, and succeeded for a time to cure his people of this vice. But its charm is irresistible, and the French cannot give it up. Even the highest in the land, we see, yield to its fascination, under a mistaken sense of honor, and public opinion applauds, or approves, the conduct of the combatants. The offence of the parties would, in India, come under the purview of the PenalCode, and imprisonment with hard labour for seven years would soon teach them that public morality and safety are of higher social and political value than mistaken notions of honor. Happily the practice has become obsolete in England.. At one time duelling was as fashionable in England as in France; but the law prohibits it, and public opinion has pronounced strongly against it. We all know of the duel which Hastings and Francis fought with each other, but public opinion has completely veered round, and crushed the head of the monster. We congratulate ourselves that the vice was not imported into our society from the fashionable circles of Europe.

SIR George Trevelyan, who has now seen the error of his ways, and rejoined the Gladstonian ranks, has been elected again a member of Parliament. We are glad that he has gained a seat. We missed very much the sound good sense of his utterances in the House of Commons. The name of Trevelyan was at one time an honored name in India, and the traditions of this name are still remembered with feelings of love and respect. Sir George's parliamentary career is watched with great interest in our country.

RECENT events in Afghanistan have confirmed our suspicions about the weakness of the Amir's party. His generals and his troops are unable to cope with the difficulties they experience from the rebel tribes. They have been obliged to give up their forward position. They are hemmed in completely by the disaffected tribes, and the fate of the Amir is trembling in the balance. Russia is advancing steadily towards the Afghan frontier, in spite of the rose-colored reports we may hear about England gaining an advantage over Russia in the late boundary settlement. The Amir is losing ground, the Russian Government is determined to have a firm grasp of the Afghan frontier, and the popular organs in the Russian capitals are declaiming against the so called settlement of the boundary question. All this points to troubles and complications which may have a fatal end.

AN aerial car, two hundred feet long, guided by a Russian discover, will navigate the air some time this month. If a Russian be the first possessor of the secret of aerial navigation, woe be to India. We may any day expect to hear of the advent of a Russian aerial fleet on the banks of the Indus. Our gods fought with the giants of old in aerial cars; the secret has been lost in India; and is it to come back to us in such an unpleasant shape in the land of the five waters, which probably first witnessed the fight of gods and demons?

SATURDAY, 6TH AUGUST.

THE drift of the Simla exodus despatch, to a summary of which we were treated the other day by the *Pioneer*, is that things ought te remain as they are, in order that 'administrative vigor' may be maintained. The expression 'administrative vigor,' beautifully removes the cob-webs of sophistry which the enemies of the exodus spread to take in the Secretary of State, and 'the Home authorities' generally. The grilling heat of Calcutta and the deadly exhalations of the Marhatta Ditch so enervate the governing body, that a flight to the elysian fields of the Snowy Range is absolutely necessary to cool the head and strengthen the pen-holding arm. Administrative vigor would also be utterly destroyed if the noxious influence of the Metropolitan Press be allowed to deprive the guiding head of its power of judgment. The thunders of the native press can be better defied from the Himalayan heights. It is impossible for the Government of India to preserve 'administrative vigor' when constantly assailed by paper balls and goose-quill shafts. Airing in the form of touring is also occasionally necessary to preserve the vice-regal administrative machinary, which is in danger of being rusted in the damp climate of the present metropolis of British India. As for a little curtailing of the travelling expenses, and summer allowances of the office establishments, the Government of India is considerate enough to promise that these will be kept as low as possible, because by cutting down the extra allowances of clerks and sweepers and peons, 'administrative vigor' will not be in any danger of being impaired.

THE Lieutenant Governor in his tour is getting honeyed words—enough and to spare. His 'regard for public opinion,' and his broad sympathies and liberal views are highly extolled, and at times he gets so much of the sweet cake, that he finds it difficult to swallow it all. After the sweets come the bitters in the addresses offered to His Honor. Had the process been reversed, it would have been pleasanter for all parties. After the 'flattering unction,' come the prayers for administrative reforms, grants for public works, antidotes for malarious fevers, cure for poverty, and an efficacious remedy for thousand and one evils which afflict humanity. Sir Steuart finds it extremely hard to readily lay his hands on euphemistic expressions enough to conceal his chagrin. There is a deficit in the imperial exchequer, and where can he find funds to meet the demands of the people? Railroads and telegraphs, metalled roads and canals, dispensaries and schools are all expensive items, and it is impossible for His Honor to promise all these boons. Of course he will call for information and give these subjects his best consideration, but to expect him to do all that his liege-men demand of him, would certainly be unreasonable. The programme of his Honor's tour extends over a wide area, and by the time he returns to Belvedere, his vocabulary of courteous words would be exhausted, and he would be utterly tired of the inevitable address-receiving work, which has now become inseparable from the transaction of all public business. We sincerely sympathize with His Honor in his present position of embarrassment and difficulty.

THE Punjab University scandals have been so often repeating themselves, that it is sickening to refer to them again. There has been another leakage of examination papers, another row in the Senate, and another shaking of the rod against the young aspirants for University honors. That there have been corrupt practices in all branches of the examination do not admit of a doubt. When even the high officers of the University are implicated in the scandal, the morality of the smaller fry is open to grave suspicion. What faith can the people have in a University, which manages its affairs in such a disreputable way? The money so liberally subscribed for special purposes has been misapplied, and degrees are it is suspected obtained by nefarious means. Drastic measures of reform are now called for by the friends of the institution; but no reform will be of any avail unless the very foundations of the institution are changed. We all know what a flourish of trumpets was there when this Teaching Oriental University,—which was to revolutionize the effete educational institutions of the country, and regenerate India,—was started into existence. That the present system has collapsed, must be admitted even by its warmest advocates. 'Institutions grow and are not made,' is a trite saying, but it embodies a valuable truth. The educational requirements of the province were not such as to necessitate the establishment of a University, and that is the reason why it has failed to accomplish its purpose. Its collapse ought to teach a lesson to the promoters of the Allahabad University scheme.

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INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, BOW-BAZAR STREET.)

(SESSION 1887-8.)

LECTURE by Babu Ashutosh Mukerjee, M. A., F. R. A. S., F. R. S. E., To-day the *8th Inst.*, at 3½ P.M.

Subject: Analytical Geometry; Systems of Coaxal Circles and Limiting Points.

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday*, the *9th Inst.*, at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Terrestrial Magnetism. Methods of Magnetization.

LECTURE by Dr. Rajanikanta Sen, on *Friday*, the *12th Inst.*, at 5½ P. M.

Subject: Sodium and Lithium and their chief Compounds.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Physics under Babu Jagadish Chunder Bose, B. Sc., on *Saturday*, the *13th Inst.*, at 3 P. M.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
August 8th, 1887. *Honorary Secretary.*

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1887.

THE POSSIBILITIES OF A RUSSIAN INVASION OF INDIA.

This important subject is discussed by Sir Charles Dilke in the June number of the *Fortnightly Review*. Sir Charles' claim to be heard with respectful attention upon subjects of this sort will be admitted by all persons who are acquainted with his antecedents. He has for years made Foreign Affairs his special study, and he is probably the best-informed Englishman in this branch of politics. Sir Charles also paid a flying visit to India and made good use of his opportunities in acquiring a knowledge of this country. The opinion of such a man on the political position of the United Kingdom regarding the possibilities of a Russian invasion of India will naturally carry much weight with the public.

In one of the recent issues of the *Fortnightly Review* Sir Charles Dilke wrote an article on Russia. In that article he declared that in the event of a war with the Muscovite, England could not only hold her own upon the Indian frontier without dangerously reducing her force at home, to pour troops into India, but could also organize an expedition for an attack on Vladivostock. But Sir Charles has now seen reason to doubt the correctness of this opinion. He writes: "There are many who, knowing that we have in India a large native military police, think that we could put in line against the Russians virtually the whole of the white army and the whole of the Native army too. This is a dangerous delusion. There are many scientific officers who have seen the Russian troops as I have seen them often, and who believe, as I believe, that they are the best soldiers in the world. Those who do not fully take that view are generally of the opinion that most of the Russian troops are of this quality, and that others of this regiment are very inferior to the average. It is certain, however, that if transport difficulties prevent the possibility of the attempted invasion in India by an overwhelming Russian force, the troops who do advance beyond Herat will be of first class quality. Picked men will be sent upon this expedition, and it is simply idle to believe that our Native regiments, going into action with about four white fighting officers each, and liable after a few minutes of hot fire to find themselves commanded by a subaltern just out from home, can be counted upon to stand up against picked Russians. * * * We shall be obliged in the event of a Russian attack upon India, to count upon our Native army to keep watch over the enormous forces unfortunately maintained by Native Princes, and to hold our communications against possible attack." Sir Charles Dilke should have known that the number of European officers with Native Regiments is seven, and not four. This number was fixed after much discussion and deliberation ten years ago by Lord Salisbury, then Secretary of State for India, on the recommendation of Lord Northbrook. The Government of Lord Northbrook went fully into this question and came to the conclusion that seven European officers with each Native Regiment would be quite sufficient. Sir Charles Dilke should carefully study the Bluebook upon the subject, which was issued in 1877. Then, we must say that Sir Charles' low estimate of the capacity of our Native army is quite unwarranted and unjustifiable. Lord Northbrook, in the course of his famous lecture on India, delivered at the Birmingham Institute, some six years ago, spoke in emphatic terms of the bravery, skill, and high character of the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay troops, and recognised the glorious part which the Native army had taken in Lord Lytton's Afghan war. The invaluable services which the Native troops performed in the Soudan a few years ago will be fresh in the recollection of the reader. Not having seen Russian soldiers we are of course not in a position to judge whether our Native troops will be a match for them. We cannot, indeed, express any opinion on this point, but we have no hesitation whatever in saying that our Native army is not the useless force which Sir Charles Dilke supposes it to be. Sir Charles thinks that in the event of a Russian invasion, Native troops will have to be employed to keep watch over the armies maintained by the feudatory chiefs and to hold our communications against possible attack. Should this happen to be the case, it will be the fault of our rulers. Why should not the Government utilize the armies of the Native States? Why should not these be improved and made a source of strength to the Empire instead of, as at present, a cause of weakness? "A British officer," discussing this subject in the columns of the *Pall Mall Gazette* a couple of years ago, said:—"A Native Prince is absolutely forbidden to improve the condition of his army beyond such trifles as giving them a new suit of uniform occasionally. Guns they have none of the slightest use. Small arms of the old 'Brown Bess description from which it would be dangerous to fire a ball; any improvement in this weapon is forbidden. Discipline is at the lowest ebb; and it would be found that in a time of trial and danger these ill-disciplined hordes would be much more troublesome to deal with than well-disciplined men. What a pillar of strength to the Empire would be the addition of, say, 150,000 or 200,000 disciplined soldiers with no extra cost to the British exchequer. That our army in India must be numerically increased is a foregone conclusion; and yet how is it to be done without increased taxation? The answer is, simply by seizing the opportunity now before us to make efficient the troops of the 'Native States.' We earnestly hope Lord Dufferin will have the wisdom to act upon the excellent suggestion made by "a British officer," who has proposed a satisfactory solution of the difficulty on which Sir Charles Dilke lays such particular stress. If the enormous forces maintained by the Native States be improved and utilized, they will form an inexpensive and valuable addition to the strength of the Empire.

Sir Charles Dilke, however, takes up an unassailable position when he says that England has practically no army at home. He points out that the notion that, although England has not an army at the present time she will be able suddenly to collect one in time of war, is a dangerous delusion. The Secretary of State for War, in his place in the House of Commons, has declared in plain terms that, in spite of England's immense expenditure, "military stores have been allowed to fall into a condition absolutely unjustifiable." On another occasion he said: "Batteries would in time of war be absolutely useless without ammunition columns. We have at present not one of these columns, or any organization for furnishing them on the outbreak of hostilities." Could any confession, we should like to ask, more seriously discredit a Government than these? Sir Charles observes:—"I am sorry to say that the more enquiry one makes and the more time one spends upon the Army and the Navy Estimates the more one comes to the belief, nay, I ought almost say, the certainty that while we have a small efficient white army in India, even in India the greater portion of the troops we nominally possess are non-efficient, and in England with an equal expenditure our army in a modern sense may be said to be non-existent. In these days armies cannot be forced like mushrooms, and, however great the patriotism and the military aptitude of Englishmen—and I for one do not undervalue them—a sudden rush on London by a small well-trained army would find nothing before it but a mole. The opponents of all military expenditure are apt to talk and think that fortification were an admitted waste of money, whereas it is a military axiom even with the most economical of Powers, such as Germany, for example, which never spends an unnecessary penny, that 'fortification is the most economical way of securing a position from attack,' leading as it does to direct economy in war by enabling the defenders to be made less numerous, and in peace in the lesser cost of maintenance as against that of other means of defence. In this country we not only have no army in spite of our expenditure, and no defence of our commercial posts such as in these days they undoubtedly require, no protection of our coasts and of coaling stations sufficient to enable our navy to exercise to the full its powers, but by the absence of all these things we expose ourselves to the certainty that sooner or later we should have suddenly to do our best, probably unavailingly, to make up for our deficiencies by lavish expenditure in the most economical way possible." These thoughtful remarks should receive careful and attentive consideration at the hands of the English Ministry. It is certainly a grave scandal that the British army which is the most expensive in the world should be so thoroughly inefficient. Major Buxton has pertinently remarked "that armies must be supposed to exist for the purpose of fighting battles, and that an army which should be unable to wage war, would be worthless." English statesmen of all parties, forgetting their differences and jealousies, should make it a point to render the British army worthy of their country and of its glorious traditions.

ADMIRAL MAXSE'S "IMPRESSIONS OF INDIA."

"WE have no love, as a rule, for politicians who pay flying visits to India in the cold weather and rush back to England to air what they call the knowledge they have gained." These words occur in a recent issue of the *Pioneer* and yet in the very same issue of his paper our contempory extols to the skies the views about this country and its affairs that are put forward by Admiral Maxse. The gallant Admiral paid a flying visit to India last cold weather, and he has now come forward to give his "Impressions of India" in the columns of the *Pioneer*. While our contemporary has no language sufficiently strongfully to condemn the Baxters, Blunts and Samuel Smiths who, on their return from India, brought their views about the country and its affairs to the notice of the British public, he speaks in the highest, terms of Admiral Maxse's "Impressions." The reason for the course pursued by the Allahabad paper is obvious. Admiral Maxse, during his short stay in India, proved an apt pupil in the hands of his Anglo-Indian hosts, and readily learnt what they taught him; whereas Mr. Baxter, Mr. Wilfrid Blunt and Mr. Samuel Smith made use of their eyes and ears, and carefully studied what they saw and heard. This makes all the difference between the two cases.

Admiral Maxse scouts the notion that Englishmen in India administer corporal chastisement to their Aryan brethren. He writes:—"It may be said that such ideas are out of place, are puerile, in this age of general enlightenment and toleration; but they are still prevalent among the so-called educated classes of England. In a five months' visit I have never partaken of mulligatanny or curry in the house of an official, nor have I encountered an official affected in the liver. When driving in the carriage of a native Prime Minister a few months ago, the coachman, to my disgust, thrashed every bullock-driver he encountered along the route, whether in the way or out of it: since then I have once seen a native mildly kicked by a planter; again have I seen a native lightly struck by a subaltern; but neither

of these regrettable acts of offence was unprovoked, and they are the only cases of the violent hostility of skins—as Mr. Blunt would call it—having produced blows meteste." If Admiral Maxse did not encounter any Anglo-Indian official affected in the liver, it was simply because he only spent the cold season in this country. He did not remain here in the summer to see the heat upset the liver of the Anglo-Indian. It is during the hot months that the Anglo-Indian often loses his temper and strikes Natives. We must not forget that even during his short stay in the cold season did the Admiral see two Englishmen strike Natives. He, however, takes particular care to mention that in both instances the chastisement was inflicted *mildly* and not *without provocation*. But this is only one side of the story; and, unless we hear the other side, we cannot form a correct judgment on the merits of the cases. We should very much like to know whether Admiral Maxse really believes that assaults by Europeans upon Natives are actually so very rare as he supposes them to be. If so, he should carefully study the records of our criminal courts since the Mutiny. He and those who think with him cannot fail to profit by such study. It will make them acquainted with the real state of things in this respect. And if Admiral Maxse, when he was driving in a Prime Minister's carriage in a Native State, saw the coachman laid into all and sundry that came within the reach of his whip, we must not forget that Indians have learnt this habit from rampant Anglo-Saxons, who fly their whips freely while out driving. A coachman who does not thrash every thing that comes in his way is not considered "smart" by the average Anglo-Indian.

In Admiral Manse's opinion no more monstrous allegation has been made since the time of Junius than that the Indian Civilian is at work morning, noon, and night, and is only saved from dissolution by the variety of his occupations and by the salutary life he lives; in spite of the competitive examination he is still remarkable for integrity, common sense, force of character and for the single-minded unobtrusive way in which he devotes himself to a great work, and for the courage with which he is prepared to sweep aside red-tape and to accept responsibility." If Admiral Maxse had remained long in the country he would have known that there are Civilians who, like Sir George Campbell, make it a point to do everything with their own hands; while there are others who, like Sir Rivers Thompson, are content to leave everything to their subordinates. There are many District officers who do nothing but sign papers brought to them. But even if the Indian civilians were overworked he should have no reasonable grounds for complaint, as his service is admitted to be the best paid service in the world. Admiral Maxse has no language sufficiently strong to condemn the conduct of the noble-minded Anglo-Indians who have identified themselves with the cause of Indian reform, and who sympathise with the legitimate and honourable ambition of educated Natives to take a fair share in the administration of their own country. He charges these gentlemen with "putting disloyal sentiments into the heads of persons less instructed and not less silly than themselves." He has, however, this satisfaction that their disciples are Bengalis, who have never supplied the English with a single sepoy. He naturally vents his spleen against Bengalis to his heart's content. He observes: "The Bengali Babu has the intellect of a patriot and the courage of a cockatoo. He can commit to memory a legal text book intact, he can cite long passages from *Paradise Lost* in a faultless manner. When his cup of arrogance was full to overflowing, the Bill, identified with Mr. Ilbert's name, being on the *tapis*, two or three hundred of them occasionally mobbed and insulted an English lady, dispersing precipitately on the appearance of a *sahib*; but the fact remains, and has never been denied, that he would not lift up his little finger in defence of the country he desires to rule. Asiatics are patient and long-suffering. They could submit to excessive taxation or to repressive legislation, but never to Government by cowards. * * * The Calcutta studen and his friends impudently address the Government as follows:—'You have provided us with schools and Universities, with trained leaders and lecturers, you have fitted, us as for higher things; our ambition soars, you must gratify it." We do not care to deal with filth and garbage such as this seriously, except to bring them to public exposure. In conclusion Admiral Maxse recommends that the tourist in India should stay in some of the Native States, and on his return he will fully appreciate the blessings of British rule. We heartily endorse this recommendation. It will be remembered that Sir James Caird, in the course of his tours as a member of the Famine Commission, visited some of the principal Native States and compared the condition of the people there with that of the people in British India. Admiral Maxse should procure a copy of Sir James Caird's Report on the condition of India, and study it with an unbiased mind.

GUBERNATORIAL TOURS.

SOME European writers get rapt in ecstacy when they hear of the ancient Hindu ceremony of Svayamvara. What can be more desirable, say they, than the exercise of her own choice, on the part of a bride, in the selection of her consort? But the facts of the case when brought to light take off the whole of the gilding, and sadly expose to view the inner base-metal. The rules of the ceremony required that a large concourse of suitable persons should be invited to a meeting, the bride should be brought to the assembly room, and requested to bestow herself on that one of the assembled guests who should most attract her notice, the only information vouchsafed her on the occasion being the name and country of each of the suitors. The choice was made at first sight by a young girl of sixteen or so. No man with a grain of common sense can say that such a choice could possibly be more beneficial to her than the choice of her parents who would weigh well all the circumstances connected with each suitor before coming to a conclusion. The ceremony means the rejection of all prudence, consideration, and judgment for the sake of the impression produced at fist sight on the easily excitable imagination of a young, unsophisticated, nervous girl, devoid of all worldly experience. In such cases showy trinkets and sumptuous habiliments but too often carried the day, and the innocent girl had to mourn her choice for a life time. Even such is the case with gubernatorial tours of the present day, though the consequences are not quite so disastrous. The idea is a good one that every ruler of the land should acquire knowledge of men, manners, officers, and institutions of every place in the country by personal inspection, even as it is fair that a girl should see her suitor before she accepts her. But half an hour's inspection amidst the glare and garnish and white-wash of a visitation tour is no more effectual for any useful purpose then two minutes' sight by a dazed young girl amidst the eclat of a gorgeous svayamvara assembly. The one is as worthless for good as the other. In either case it is a make-believe, an empty show, a vain pageant, and nothing more. An inspection by a superior authority to be of any use should be conducted in a calm, quiet, unostentatious, diligent way which should not cause the smallest ruffle on the smooth even current of the routine work of a public office, or institution. Without it the svayamvara is best avoided. So thought the good Lord Cavendish Bentinck, and acted accordingly. He visited most of the Calcutta institutions, not driving thereto in his state coach-and-four, attended by outriders and flying pennons, but in a buggy hired from Cook and Co. On one occasion he went to the Alipur Magistrate's court at 11 A. M., and found the rooms were being opened. He waited, and clerks and Amlas leasurely dropped in till 2 P. M., when the Magistrate himself came in and recognised who the visitor was who had been so long waiting and making enquiries. The routine of his office was changed for the better the very next day. A visit to the Court of Conscience of the time produced a similar effect. Doubtless there was something of the Haroun al Rashid in such visits, but they made the visitor deservedly popular among Indians. Such visits are not practicable in the Mufassil, but unostentatious visits there by our governors were on the whole beneficial. We have, however, now changed all that. When Sir George Campbell once landed at Berhampur, he felt seriously hurt to find that neither the Superintendent of Police nor the Magistrate was present to receive him. Thereupon he indited a slashing minute, and ushered in the present *regime*—a *regime* of flags, pennants, trumphal arches, red cloth, and unwieldy deputations. We have improved upon it of late by bringing in fulsome, unctuous, lying addresses in tinsel bags or silver caskets. Every tour now begins with a grand notification in the official *Gazette* announcing, weeks before, the day and hour of every visit, and the ceremony is conducted with an amount of pomp and display which, however attractive as raree-shows, entirely deprives the occasion of all business character. Every road to be traversed is marked out, repaired and watered beforehand; the houses to be visited are carefully repaired and white-washed; hospital beds are furnished with new bedding and sheets; everything in courts, schools, jails and hospitals, is cleaned, swept, and furbished up; and every one puts on his best apparel and most polished appearance. The great man sets his foot on the traditional red cloth; has arms presented to him by the village constabulary; is received by a large crowd of officials and notables amidst the din of salvos of bombs, which do the duty of artillery salutes; is offered lengthy addresses full of fiction; has to acknowledge them in such evasive parliamentary language as he can command on the spur of the moment; is driven about through trumphal arches in the best vehicle available within an area of twenty miles of the place; is shown the sunny sides of the most prominent institutions; is made to walk for a few minutes through the court, the jail, the school, and the dispensary, and the Svayamvara is over. A more remarkable instance of vain pageantry it is difficult to conceive. It is the farthest from our wish to deny our great men clear-sightedness and keen penetration; they may realise to perfection in their intellectual powers the moral of the story of 'Eyes and no Eyes;' but we cannot believe that the game we have described is worth the candle. No man, however gifted he may be, can really make any large use of the experience which he acquires amidst such surroundings. The winter tourists from Europe are more favourably situated in this respect than our governors. Most of them go about without the pageant of a marriage procession; they see things as they ordinarily are: see with their own eyes and hear with their own ears; they may not get the full blaze of the light of truth, but whatever rays fall to their lot, pass through no refracting medium; but our governors behold the diamond through which no light can pass. Such tours may be entertaining and healthful; but they are not wanted for any administrative purposes. At times they do harm. On one occasion a Lieutenant-Governor on tour noticed that a cooly Inspector had not come to pay his respects to him, and immediately sent for the defaulting officer. The poor Inspector, a European, was then labouring under an attack of ague, and came shivering as he was, and explained how he was situated. The great man, however, was not satisfied, and recorded in his minute that the officer was sickly and not active enough for the post he held. We object to these svayamvaras, however, most on account of the heavy expense they entail and the demoralizing effect they have on the community at large. The illegal expenditure of public funds on fire-works, ever-greens, and triumphal arches is a positive scandal. The suit against the Dakka Municipality for such expenditure on account of Sir Rivers Thompson, has just been decided, and it shows the demoralizing character of the proceeding. Several minor municipalities have been from time to time called upon to explain how they ventured to spend public money on plantain trees and deodar garlands, and they have replied by saying that they had followed the example of the big municipalities. Then the frequently recurring demands for subscriptions from private persons for such exhibitions are positive nuisances; and they deprive public charities of their share of aid from private individuals. Nor is the demoralization confined to the people. High officers have often yielded to the

seductive powers of such exhibitions. Triumphal arches have been got up for Magistrates on tour, and more than one Commisssioner has exacted from the people that mark of honor. Mr. Beames, when Commissioner of Burdwan, had it often, and a pandal was once set up to receive him with *eclat*. We lately read of a Collector in the Madras Presidency who had his office peons and chowkidars march in procession before him, and natch girls or Bayaderes in his train to enliven the scene. Such things are shocking, and the Government would do well for the sake of public decency if it could issue orders to prohibit them. We are sure that, like the late Sir William Gray, Sir Steuart Bayley does not care for such tomfoolery, and if he is now permitting it, it is because he has not thought about it. It is all very well for strolling players in England to 'star' about, but it is quite unsuited for a sober Government like that of Bengal under Sir Steuart An address to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress at every place she goes to may be appropriate enough, but a parody thereof for a Commissioner or even a proconsul is not consonant with our ideas about the fitness of things.

MEDICAL REGISTRATION.

THE idea of licensing the medical practitioners of the town and keeping a register thereof is a good one. The theory is all but perfect. It is well-known that many persons when they break down in other professions betake to medical and surgical practice without having any knowledge of the healing art, and that such persons would, in the course of their practice, commit mischief is too self-evident a proposition to need the support of arguments. Quacks, charlatans, empirics and knaves of various kinds are abundant everywhere, and it behoves Government to take measures to put them down, as far as possible. Mischief often happened from the sale of noxious drugs by incompetent apothecaries, and the Government, which took upon itself to legislate with a view to check the evil, may with greater propriety take up the more serious question of medical practitioners, even if it be to ensure that none be killed otherwise than *secundum artem*. But the analogy ends here. The higher question arises which is the *secundum artem*? which is the art according to the rules of which men may be killed lawfully? The most successful practitioner in Calcutta, half a century ago, was Dr. Twining, and his plan in the treatment of fever and dysentry among Europeans was to bleed as often as the drawn blood showed the character of what was technically called "cupping," leeching being resorted to *ad libitum*. Were this practice to be revived now would it be *secundum artem*? The practice still thrives in some parts of Europe, and the late king of Italy had the fullest benefit of it during his last illness. And could those, who would recognise this practice and realise at the close of the 19th century the Sangrado of Gil Blas, object to the infinitesimal doses of the Homœopaths, which are not supported by any principle of science, and justified only on empirical grounds? If not, how are they to take in the Homœopaths and exclude the Kabirajas and the Hakims? And if the Kabirajas be taken in, how can they in common honesty object to the *Malavaidyas*? Indeed, our legislators would have the most difficult task to draw the line between the permissible and the objectionable, if they at all attempted to be fair, honest, and equitable. Let us, however, suppose that they do somehow cut the Gordian knot; how is then the Government to provide for the examination of Homœopaths, Kabirajas, Hakims and *Malavaidyas*? It would be absurd to think of licensing without a previous examination. This difficulty has been attempted to be overcome by the Calcutta Medical Society, which has lately revived the project of registration, and devoted an entire meeting to its discussion. A number of the leading practitioners, European and native, spoke on the occasion, and there was a pretty concensus of opinion as to the necessity of registration. The remedy proposed by Dr. Birch, the principal speaker at the meeting, was that the registration should be confined to the practitioners of European medicine, leaving aside all Kavirajas and Hakims. Adverting to the provisions of the English Medical Act, he said:—

I must now go back for a moment to sections 23 and 28, because they concern us very intimately. Section 23 provides that the Privy Council may prohibit attempts to impose restrictions as to any theory of medicine and surgery by bodies entitled to grant certificates. This is a very important paragraph in view of the numerous sectarian so-called schools of medicine, which it has become the fashion to establish in Calcutta, and section 28 provides what I may call the converse of this, namely, that although any name may be erased from the register for misconduct, the name of no person shall be erased from the register on the ground of his having adopted any theory of medicine or surgery. What is the meaning of this? It is this: that any person who possesses any qualification indicating that he has recieved a medical education, is entitled to practise what he likes, what theory he likes, or do what he likes with regard to the theory and practice of medicine. He may practise any "pathy" he chooses. The law only requires that he be competent to form an opinion as to what he is doing; that he should know something of anatomy, physiology, chemistry, and of therapeutics.

Dr. Chandranath Mukerji wanted to go a step further, and include all Hakims and Kabirajas, who, he wished, 'should be examined by a competent board of qualified men.' This rider, however, was not seconded, nor in any way supported, and we may, therefore, for the present, overlook it. The substance of Dr. Birch's plan is that no man should be registered or allowed to practise who has not been duly educated in a school, and has not acquired a competent knowledge of anatomy, physiology, chemistry, and therapeutics. There is something very plausible in this suggestion; it is only fair that none should meddle with human life who knows nothing about it. It is, however, not in accord with the orders of the Government of Bengal. Sometime ago the Government ruled on the advice of the then Surgeon-General, Doctor Payne that chemistry was not necessary for the curriculum of the Campbell Medical Schools. Dr. Kanailal Dey was pensioned off because he did not like to abandon chemistry, the subject to which he had devoted his attention for a life time. At present, if we are not misinformed, chemistry as a science is not taught in any of those schools, and the question comes, are the students of those schools to be altogether debarred practice? If not, the principle laid down is breached. Then comes anatomy, and this is not taught anywhere, except in the schools aforesaid and the Calcutta Medical College. The bulk of our Homœopaths know nothing of anatomy, and those who know it make but slender use of it. To our knowledge, many years ago a leading Homœopathic physician of the time in Calcutta, came in to prescribe for a patient who was said to be suffering from a dangerous attack of pleurisy. The accumulation of water in his chest was so great that his heart had been completely pushed out of its place and could be felt only under the right mammary region. The Dr. came, felt the pulse of the patient, placed his hand gently on the right lumbar region near the groin, wrote out his prescription, pocketed his 'orthodox gold mohur,' and departed, all within two minutes. On the patient's calling attention to this fact, the Bengali gentleman who had called in the Doctor, said 'Oh, that is nothing; the stethescope is a mere parade, and not wanted. The medicine prescribed, Bryonia, covers everything, and nothing more is wanted." The explanation given was perfectly right. No anatomy, beyond the popular names of the different parts of the body, is wanted for Homœopathic practice, and Homœopaths under the condition imposed by Dr. Birch cannot be licensed. Physiology is equally unnecessary for them. Therapeutics is the only subject they care for, and that according to their own 'provings,' and if that be sufficient there is no practitioner who has not some knowledge of it in his own way. As to regular education, there is not a single school in Bengal where the system of medicine of any of the founders of the Hindu system is systematically taught. The system of indigenous education, where there is any formal education in medicine given, is that of apprenticeship supplemented by the study of a particular treatise by individual effort, aided by occasional exposition by the practitioner. If the principle of Dr. Birch be strictly carried out, the profession will be made over entirely to the Diploma-holders of Anglo-Indian and European Medical Schools, and it cannot but prove highly beneficial to the Doctors who came out from Europe and the graduates of our Medical Colleges. Dr. Simpson might also find it convenient to get certificates of death in the form which he would most like in his mortuary returns. But the question which concerns us most is—will the public benefit by this arrangement? It may be that diplomaless medical advice is not of much worth, (we won't say that diplomaed advice is always better), but constituted as human society is, it is painful to leave a patient without any advice whatever,—the feeling is that of committing deliberate murder. Once we heard a friend say, 'you know well that the disease your mother is suffering from is incurable by allopathic medicine; why don't you then give a trial to Homœopathy?' The reply was, 'I know that my mother cannot survive her present illness, but if I stop allopathic medicines now and resort to thirtieth dilutions, which I know to be utterly worthless, I would be guilty of deliberately hastening by neglect the death of my mother.' There is a satisfaction to the living to know that they have done all that lay in their power to cure their relatives and friends, and the proposition is to deprive the people of that means of satisfaction. We look upon this as a cruel and heartless proposition. Dr. Birch anticipated this objection when he said that there is a plenitude of supply, and none will feel want by cutting off the indigenous supply by penal enactments. We join issue with him in this respect. We unhesitatingly deny that there is a plentiful and cheap supply of orthodox practitioners of European medicine, for the relief of the poorer classes. There is a strong feeling of repugnance to our charitable dispensaries, and during serious illness people will not resort to them, and it is a fiction to say that the service of a graduate of the Medical College can be had for 'a few annas.' No graduate will attend at that rate, as his carriage-hire costs him a great deal more, and English drugs bought in retail cost considerably more than a 'few annas.' The orthodox fee of the graduates is four rupees; some do charge half that sum; but we have not yet heard of rupee visits. When the proposed monopoly is realized the rates will rise, and not fall. The Government does a great wrong by insisting upon a Presidency Surgeon's 'certificate' at rupees 16 each from poor keranis whose pay ranges from 16 to 20 rupees a month, and it would intensify the wrong to positive cruelty if it would pass a law which would practically deprive them all medical aid for themselves, and their families. It would be a refinement of cruelty which Dr. Birch and his friends would have easily realized had they not been entirely blinded by their desire to benefit the junior numbers of their service. We shall now not say any thing about the sensational disquisitions regarding loss of life by improper treatment, which the good Doctors indulged in. Every reformer in these days of reformatory epidemic has a large stock of them which, like bogeys, are intended only to frighten simple people. The astounding discovery made by Dr. Birch of certain red pills having been "found to consist of sulphide of mercury, our old friend vermillion," can have no effect on the people of this country, when they learn that it was no other than the well-known *makaradhvaja*, than which a more useful medicine cannot be found within the four corners of the British Pharmacopœa.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

THERE were great rejoicings at Murshidabad on the occasion of the Lieutenant Governor's visit. The city was in its holiday costume, and resident people gave a most cordial welcome to His Honor. Sir Steuart Bayley very considerately paid a visit to the Maharani Sarnamayi, whom our Sovereign delights to honor for her numerous acts of charity and munificence.

SIR Charles Elliott will succeed Sir Theodore Hope in December next.

MR. H. J. Reynolds is expected to come back and resume his work in the Board of Revenue sometime next month. Until his return, Mr. Halliday will be in charge of both the Departments.

THE native officers, who went to England on the occasion of the Jubilee, have left England for India. Every attention was paid to their caste observances, and as they neither touched nor smelt unclean food, they come away as pure and undefiled as when they left the Indian shore. No *prayaschitta*, or expiation, in the shape of eating cow-dung, will be necessary for them to be re-admitted to their caste. They will bring back with them pleasant reminiscences, and many an evening will be passed by them, amongst crowds of gaping villagers, in recounting stories of all they have seen in England. The gracious condescension of the Empress during their stay in her capital, and attentions paid to them there by the nobility and gentry, will be specially dwelt upon. For once, they will tell their audience, Englishmen forgot their hauteur and stiffness, and recieved and treated them like brothers and friends. Breaches of etiquette with regard to the native princes might have given slight annoyance here and there, but on the whole the Indian visitors were highly delighted with the honor paid them by the English people, from the highest lady in the land to the dirtiest sweeper-boy in the street. At the time of their departure, the Queen sent for them to take leave, and the manner in which she conversed with them and expressed a warm interest in their welfare, was beyond all praise.

THE Hon'ble J. B. Peile will leave for England as soon as Sir Charles Aitchison returns to India. Sir Charles is expected to come back some time this month.

SURGEON General Chas. R. Francis has written a letter to the *Medical Press* suggesting a mode of exterminating poisonous snakes in India. Indian serpents, he says, are never found congregated at any one spot. The tedious process of individual slaughter, therefore, is adopted to destroy them. Under the present system snakes are paid for at so much per head. The Surgeon General proposes that their eggs also be paid for; and, as a cobra sometimes lays eggs over a score, each *take* would be considerable. There is no difficulty in finding the eggs. The only other eggs, with which snake's eggs might be confounded, are those of a lizard; but the diagnosis between the two eggs is easy. The snake's egg (white and oblate) has a soft, but tough leathery covering, while the lizard's has a hard shell. The suggestion is a good one, and might be tentatively adopted. The annual mortality from snake-bite in India is enormous, and every means should be taken to exterminate poisonous snakes. The most effectual way by which they can be exterminated, however, is to clear the jungly grass and underwood from around a house and village. When that is done, there will be very little fear from serpents. As to introducing in our schools text-books, giving directions to the school boys as to how snakes should be exterminated, the less said about it the better. What with vaccination, hygiene, and other 'useful subjects of study,' our boys have already got enough to glut their brains with, and they may very well be spared the infliction of another subject of study, *viz*, that relating to snake extermination.

SIR Auckland Colvin left Simla for England on Friday last. He returns sometime in October, to take up the reins of the North-west Government. At one time it was thought that, owing to illness, Sir Alfred Lyall would be obliged to go away at once; and in that case Sir Auckland would not have proceeded on leave to England, but have taken over charge of the Lieutenant Governorship. But happily Sir Alfred is fast recovering his health, and the original arrangement will be adhered to.

OUT of the forty-three candidates who have passed the Indian Civil Service Examination, the first on the list obtained 2097, and the last 1540 marks. The difference between the first and last then was in 557 marks. Mr. Bansantakumar Mallik, who stands tenth on the list, obtained 1865, and Mr. Atul Chandra Dutt 1564. The place which Mr. Mallik got on the result-list is very creditable to him, and it shows that, even at such a tender age, Indian youths, in spite of the enormous difficulties they have to encounter, will not, if put to a fair test, be beaten at a competitive Examination with English boys. If the prohibition about holding the examination in India be removed, the flower of our youths will present themselves at the Examination, and, when they meet the English candidates on equal ground, we are sanguine they will fully maintain the honor of their country as regards intellectual qualification for service in their own country.

ANOTHER laurel has been added to those which Dr. Rajendralala Mitra has obtained in the republic of letters. The Asiatic Society of Italy has elected him an Honorary Member, and the Diploma of 'Socio onorario' has been forwarded to him. The learned Oriental Societies of Europe deem it an honor to connect his name with them, and it is a matter of pride to us that Dr. Mitra, the most eminent literary man of India, should be thus intimately associated with the *savants* of Europe. Even in 'the sear and yellow leaf,' of old age, the intellectual vigor of the worthy Doctor is remarkable, and does not show the slightest sign of decline. 'Honor, love, obedience, troops of friends,' are all his as of right. That he may live long and enjoy these blessings is the earnest prayer of his numerous admirers.

THE YOUNG RANI of Puthia has got permission from the Board of Revenue to manage her large estate. It is a matter of congratulation to her tenantry that she will take the management of the zemindari affairs into her own hands. There is a general impression that the Court of Wards plays, in many instances, at ducks and drakes with the property under its charge, and a strict eye of supervision by the owner, after the estate is released, becomes necessary to put matters to rights again. We have reason to hope that the young of Rani of Puthia will be able, under proper arrangements, to undo any wrong which might have been done to her interests by the Court of Wards officials. An unjust attempt was made to keep her out of the management of her estate, and we are glad that the Board of Revenue has done her justice, and given her her property. It is really unaccountable why, with chivalrous ideas about female liberty and freedom, female dignity and purity, our Government should be found so often to take measures to insult and oppress and harrass the noble ladies of the land. The people are smarting under the injuries which have been inflicted on the Maharanis of Khurda, Burdwan and Tikkari; but the Government has grown so callous about the matter, that our countrymen, with their old-fashioned Oriental ideas of female honor, feel scandalized at the inhuman treatment which our noble ladies receive at the hands of the Government officials.

THE Irish Land Bill, Reuter tells us, has passed the Committee of the House of Commons. There is every probability of the measure becoming the law of the land. It has been so materially amended since its introduction, that it is believed it will be conducive to the welfare of the people. Every inch of ground is to be wrung from the Conservative Government, and it is due to Mr. Gladstone and his party that they have so far succeeded in holding out a prospect of giving relief to the Irish peasantry. There is no knowing yet in what shape the Bill will come out of Parliament. The best results may be expected, however, from the present temper of the English people.

THE following particulars regarding the death of Sir Ashley Eden will be read with melancholy interest. A friend from England writes, under date July 13 :—

"For some time past Sir Ashley's most intimate friends had thought him looking fagged and worn, and he was to have left England to drink the waters at one of the German springs on the 21st of this month. He was, however, in excellent spirits, and apparently in his usual health. On the morning of Thursday, the 30th June, he was out for his usual morning ride. On returning home, he complained of the heat of the day, but went off to his room to dress. Whilst so occupied he was seized with a fit of apoplexy. He was just able to ring for his servant, who at once sent for medical aid. It was found that the right side was completely paralysed. He was conscious, but unable to utter more than a few disconnected words. For the first few days the bulletins seemed to show that some hope was entertained of his rallying, but the great heat of the weather was against him. The last few days he seemed to recognise no one, and he died painfully on the night of Saturday last, the 9th instant. He will be buried in the church-yard near his old home at Edenthorpe."

THE *Englishman* has filed a long bill of indictment against the native majority of the Calcutta Corporation for not following the advice of Messrs. Simmons and Co., the canny contingent of the Health Society. The charge is that the majority have sanctioned the establishment of a hide godown in an obscure lane in opposition to the report of the Health Officer. Unfortunately for this charge Dr. Sandars has, in a short letter to the *Englishman*, shown that the measure will, instead of increasing, reduce the total number of hide godowns by one, the proprietor having agreed to replace two bad tiled godowns by a pukka building. The question at best is an insignificant one, not worth noticing; but we cannot allow this opportunity to pass without inviting the attention of the Chairman of the Municipality to an important question. To confound the native majority and mislead public opinion the *Englishman* has reproduced verbatim reports of the opponents, but *more suo* has not published the arguments of the majority. To counteract such unfair proceedings it is desirable that the Chairman should, before every meeting, communicate to the Press all the printed papers that are to be laid before it, and also the official reports of the proceedings as soon as printed. The Proceedings are reported in full by a paid officer, and the number of extra copies required for the Press cannot entail any heavy expense. Mr. Cotton has got the University Senate to throw open their doors to the public, and he may well effect the same change in his own office. Papers worth printing are best utilised by wide circulation. The publication of the so-called "verbatim reports," prepared by the different speakers many days or weeks after making their speeches, cannot always command confidence. It is often impossible for the speakers to so reproduce their speeches, except when the said speeches happen to be, as Calcutta speeches unhappily too ofen are, written essays. The official reports are taken down by a clever short-hand writer.

THE Dacca Municipal case has been decided in favor of the plaintiffs. The Commissioners will have to refund the municipal money which they spent in giving a 'fitting' reception to Sir Rivers Thompson, on the occassion of his visit to Dacca. This will serve to teach a lesson to those who are so lavish with public money in doing honor to high officers of State.

AN important meeting, under the presidency of Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, was held, on Saturday last, at the house of the late Maharaja Kamalkrishna of Sobhabazar, to discuss the question of Early Marriage among Hindus. The meeting was convened by Kumars Nilkrishna and Binayakrishna, and was attended by nearly 500 educated and influential Indian gentlemen. We noticed also the presence of several European gentlemen at the meeting. An excellent paper on Hindu Marriage Customs was read by Babu Jayagobinda Soma. Dr. Guradas Banerji, Babus Chandranath Bose, Akshayakumar Sarkar, Indranath Banerji, Haraprasad Sastri, and several other gentlemen, both native and European, took part in the proceedings. There was a warm debate, and the speakers gave a free expression to their opinions

on the subject of discussion. It was not the intention of the projectors of the meeting that any definite Resolution should be passed. They simply invited an *independent* expresion of opinion of the leading members of Hindu society. Dr. Mitra summed up the proceedings in an eloquent address, in which he gave a brief, but interesting, historical sketch of our marriage institutions, from the time of the Rig Veda to the present time, and graphically pointed out the advantages of the present system. Change there has been, and change there will be, in our marriage customs, according to a well-known law of social evolution. It is the surrounding circumstances, or environment, which may effect a change, in time, to suit the social conditions of the country. But Hindus, so long as they remain Hindus, will follow the dictum of the *Sastras*, heedless of the clamour against the present system raised by well-meaning philanthropists, ignorant of Hindu traditions and the organisation of Hindu society. High pressure legislation affecting important social relations is to be highly deprecated. It will do an irreparable injury to the Hindu social organism. As the proceedings had been carried to a great length already, the President regretted that he could not exhaustively discuss the question in all its important bearings. The meeting separated after about four hours' sitting. We may mention here that one of the speakers, who strongly reprobated early marriage, used the unguarded expression that this was a 'packed' meeting. The President indignantly refuted the charge, and the whole meeting loudly expressed its approval of the President's refutation. The speaker who had thus disturbed the harmony of the meeting apologised, and nothing more was said about it.

THE *Englishman* is greatly scandalised at seeing Mr. Beames punished, most gently though it be, and his creditors allowed to go scot free. We sympathise with our contemporary, and would be glad to see the abettors punished. In the Simla version of the Mikado, the Viceroy is made to promise something after luncheon, but nothing has yet been done. The difficulty is to get at the abettors without touching the debtor. Can Mr. Beames stand a cross-examination without making his own case a great deal worse than what it is now? We fear not. Had his position been sound he would long ago have got up criminal prosecution against the paper which first gave publicity to his faults.

THE Anglo-Indian Press is jubilant over the acquittal, by the Secretary of State, of Mr. Wilson, of Cambay notoriety, who, while Political Agent at Cambay, was, it may be remembered, charged with having made an infamous proposal about the daughter of the Minister of the State. A special Commission of high Civilians, after a careful enquiry, found him guilty, and the Bombay Government was satisfied that his guilt was clearly proved. We cannot understand how the Secretary of State could overrule the Bombay Government in a question of *fact*. So long as we do not see the grounds upon which the acquittal is based, we are unable to pronounce an opinion upon the subject. On the face of it, however, the Secretary of State's decision seems to us to be—unaccountable, except on the supposition that it is a compromise, for it is said that Mr. Wilson has undertaken at once to retire from the service.

WE have been requested to insert the following letter which Nawab Abdul Latif, Bahadur, C. I. E., has recieved from the Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal:

"At the request of the Government of India, I am directed to ask you to be so good as to convey to the Mahomedan Community of Calcutta, the thanks of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, for their congratulatory telegram, sent on the occasion of the celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee in England."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN DISEASES OF THE THROAT.—Sir G. Duncan Gibb, Bart., M. D., LL. D. Physician and Lecturer on Forensic Medicine, Westminister Hospital, author of various works on Diseases of the Throat and Larynx, writes:—"The experience of many years has abundantly proved the truth of every word said in favour of Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil by many of our first Physicians and Chemists, thus stamping him as a high authority and an able Chemist whose investigations have remained unquestioned. Its value, therefore, as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption where it will sustain life when everything else fails. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil has an agreeable flavour, is very palatable, and liked by children; hence its value in the third stage of Hooping-Cough, when it acts as a restorative and tonic." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

TAR IS REMEDY.

GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION, which has evoked the greatest praise from the medical professions of England, France, Belgium, America, etc., has been justly appreciated in the civil and military hospitals.

It is successfully employed in all diseases for which resinous products are resorted to, such as colds, pathisis, asthma, catarrah, throat affections, and diseases of the skin and bladder.

In GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION we have tar in all its purity, denuded of its acripness and of hurtful properties.

The Doctor no longer finds difficultyin indispensing tar with necessary accuracy, and the patient has the wherewithal to prepare instantaneously tar-water at once powerful, efficacious and very pleasing to the taste. Its concentration allows progressive increase of the doses, and employment, iuternal or external in all purposes.

GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION is easy to use for a table spoonful of the liquid poured into a tumbler of water, instantly produces a tar-water which is singularly efficacious in affections of chest and throat.

For warm countries it constitutes the hygienic beverage *per excellence*.

Sold by all chemists. Agents in Calcutta Messrs. Bathgate and Co., R, Scott Thomson and Co.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As
Hoshiarpore Reading Club	4	11
Agra Circulating Library	6	10
Syad Wagar Hossain, Arrah	5	0
H H. Maharaja of Tipperah	6	10
Raja RajendronarainDev Bahadur, Dacca	13	4
Amorah Public Library	13	4
Andrews Library	13	4
J. Anderson Esq., Bancarah	13	4
Raja Madhub Giri Mohaunt Bahadur, Tarokishar	13	4
M. Abuna Sobhan Chowdry, Sikhida	13	4
H. H. Maharaja of Mourbhunja	13	4
T. D. Brighton Esq., Berhampore	7	0
Baroda State Library	13	4
Dewan of Mysore	13	4
Bhudmik Public Library	9	14
Kumar Huropersad Singh Bahadur Gidhore	13	4
H H. Maharana Bahadur of Jhallawar	13	4
Dowagar Maharani of Burdwan	13	4
Ahmednagore City Library	13	4
Poona Sirur Library, Poona	6	10
Babu Kadar Nath Dutt, Furridpore	6	10
" Mohendra Nath Dutt, Jorehat	13	4
" Kaly Kishen Dass, Bajilpore	13	4
" Tarruck Nath Gangooly, Buxar	6	10
" Obhoy Churn Sen, Palamow	6	10
" Hreedoy Nath Duripa, Bankipore	10	0
" Poorno Chunder Mitra, Muzafferpore	13	4
" Gobind Chunder Ghosal, Indore	10	0
" Jogendra Nath Mukerjee, Dumka	6	10
" Shib Chunder Banerjee, Arrah	20	0
" Lalit Mohan Singh Roy, Chuckdighee	13	4
" Lukhsmi Persad, Doomraon	5	8
" Kallydas Bhattacharjee, Cawnpore	13	4
" Doorgaprsad Ghose, Akna	13	4
" Peary Mohan Gossain, Balasore	13	4
" Joy Gopal Bannerji, Gorukpore	6	10
" Jooteeprokash Singh, Makalpore	5	0
" Roghunath Shahai, Chaprah	5	0
" Gyan Chunder Roy, Galgunge	12	12
" Khandonlal, Roodorpore	13	4
" Jodoonath Bose, Debra	13	4
" Ramlal Chuckerbutty, Lucknow	6	10
" Jodoobuns Shahai, Muzafferpore	4	0
" Modoosoodon Ram Tarai, Dewan of Boude	13	4
" Shumbhoo Chunder Dey, Hooghly,	4	0
" Mohim Chunder Roy, Nattore	20	0
" Kally Kumar Sannyal, Marwara	5	0
" Bedhubhusun Pal Chowdry, Latooda	13	4
" Jogendra Nath Roy, Cassipore	15	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*3rd August, 1887.*

GENERAL.—Mr C R Marindin, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Dinagepore, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 22nd August next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Babu Radha Madhub Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Ranaghat, Nuddea, is transferred to the sudder station of that District.

Babu Ketter Gopal Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Purneah, is transferred to the sudder station of the District of Nuddea.

This cancels the order of the 19th instant appointing Babu Khetter Gopal Roy, to have charge of the Chuadanga Sub-Division.

Babu Probhat Nath Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Noakholly, is allowed furlough for one year, under section 132, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the 1st August next, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr H R H Coxe, Assistant Magistrate and collector Naraingunge, Dacca, is allowed leave for two months and twenty days, under section 72 of the Civil Leave code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Mr A P Pennell, Assistant Magistrate and collector, Dacca, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Naraingunge Sub-Division of that District, during the absence, on leave, of Mr H R H Coxe, or until further orders.

Mr N Warde Jones, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy collector, on leave, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Grindhi sub-division in the district of Hazaribaugh.

Mr A E Harward, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Hajipore, Muzafferpore, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors.

Mr A Earle, C S, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for two months on sick certificate.

Mr W Maude, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Shahabad, is allowed leave from the forenoon of the 26th May to the forenoon of the 5th July 1887, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr J Beames, Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, is appointed to be Commissioner of the Bhaugulpore Division.

Mr N S Alexander, Commissioner of the Bhaugulpore Division, is appointed to be Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

Babu Kally Prosad Chatterji, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Burdwan, is transferred to Mozufferpore, with effect from the date on which he joined that appointment.

The order of the 28th June 1887, granting Babu Jogan Chunder Dass, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Puri, privilege leave for one month, is cancelled.

Mr E M Lewis, Superintendent of Government Printing, Bengal, is allowed leave for two months and twenty days, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 8th instant, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr W Ross, Deputy Superintendent of the Presidency Jail Press, is appointed to act as Superintendent of Government Printing, Bengal, during the absence, on leave, of Mr E M Lewis, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Babu Haro Kali Mukerji of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the General Bench at Serampore, in the District of Hughly.

Mr A P Pennell, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Naraingunge, Dacca, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

Mr. A. E. Harward, Assistant Magistrate and Collector Hajipore, Mozufferpore, is vested with the powers of a Majistrate of first class.

Mr. K. H. Stephen is appinted to be an Honorary Magistrate for the Independent Bench at Daudnagar in the District of Gya and is vested with powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Babu Kisori Mohun Sikdar, B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of Rungpore, to be ordinarily stationed at Gaibanda, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Jogendra Nath Mukerji, or until further orders.

The Lieutanant-Governor accepts the resignation tenderad by Babu Kassi Nath Dass of his appointment of Honorary Magistrate of the sudder bench in the District of Cuttack.

Babu Koylash Chunder Mukerji, First Subordinate Judge of Sahabad, vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 500, within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Arrah and Buxar Munsiffs,

Moulvi Shafiuddin Ahmed, Sub-Deputy Collector, Attia, Mymensingh, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

POLICE.—Mr. J. Lambert, C. I. E., Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of fureough up to the 27th september 1887.

Mr. H. C. Clogstoun, Assistant superintendent of police, is appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police, Howrah, during the absence, on leave, of Mr W W Daly, or until further orders, with effect from the forenoon of the 16th July 1887.

Registration,—Babu Shama Kumud Mukerji, Tempor ry Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Birbhum, is also appointed to be Sub-Registrar of Suri, with effect from the 2nd June 1887.

Moulvi Mahomed Abdul Hye, Special Sub-Registrar of Patna, is allowed leave for five weeks and three days, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 14th instant.

Moulvi Nisar Ali, Rural Sub-Registrar of Behar, is appointed to act as special sub registrar of Patna, during the absence, on leave, of Moulvi Mahomed Abdul Hye, or until further orders.

Jails.—In modification of the order of the 31st May 1887, Mr E W Payne, Superintendent of the Central Jail, Dacca, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-nine days, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the 11th instant, or such subsequent date as he may be relieved.

Advertisements.

DR. N. N. CHUCKERBUTTY.

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 41, *Bow Bazar Street,*

Begs to announce that, having obtained a Gold Medal, Certificates of Honor, and Special Prizes for Proficiency in Dentistry, and having officiated as Dentist in the Medical College Hospital, and made Dentistry his special study and practice for the last 10 years, he has just brought out from England all the recent appliances in Dentistry necessary for the requirements and comfort of Ladies and Gentlemen. Terms moderate, to suit all classes. Consultation free from 7 to 8 A. M., and 3 to 4 P. M. 149

DR. K. H. BHATTACHARJYA.

(Specialist for diseases of eye and ear.)

141, Manicktollah Street West Simla Bazar.

Fee Rs 4. 108

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION UNDER SECTION 23 OF ACT IV. (B. C.) OF 1876.

A vacancy having occurred in the representation of Ward No. 16 by the resignation of Mr. E. T. Atkinson, it is hereby notified that the rate and tax-payers of the aforesaid Ward must forthwith proceed to elect a Commissioner for the aforesaid Ward. As only one Commissioner has to be elected, each person qualified to vote will, under the concluding portion of section 13, be entitled to only one vote.

The election will be held on Saturday, the 17th of September 1887, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 6 P. M. at the Municipal Office. At a date not less than 21 days before the day fixed for taking the poll, a voting paper printed in black ink will be forwarded by post to each of the registered voters.

The voter on receipt of this voting paper may—

(1) Return it by post duly filled up to the Municipal Office in a closed cover marked "voting paper"

(2) Return it by hand to the Municipal Office in a closed cover marked "voting paper"

(3) Present it himself at the polling station on the day of the poll, or

(4) Entrust it either open or in a closed cover at his option, to any person whom he may select, for delivery at the polling station on the day of the poll.

Any voter who, owing to miscarriage of the Post or other mishap, may not have received his voting paper by the 14th day before the poll, may apply at the Municipal Office personally or by agent for a duplicate, putting in a written statement that he has not received any voting paper.

Voting papers on different colored paper from the original and duplicate papers referred to above will be provided at the Municipal Office at the time of the poll, and any voter who has not already voted, or who may wish to cancel his previous vote, may, notwithstanding that he has already filled up an original or a duplicate voting paper, appear at the poll and fill up a paper in the presence of the polling officer, and such vote or votes shall alone be held valid and shall cancel all previous votes.

ROBERT TURNBULL,

Secretary to the Corporation.

Dated 5th August 1887. 151

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

Sealed tenders, with Rs. 200 earnest money enclosed, will be received by the Vice-Chairman up to 2 P.M. on the 10th August, 1887, for the supply of 1500 Mirzapore stone boundary pillars to be delivered by the 31st October next at the Commissioner's stone Depot at Nimtolah when sample of boundary pillar may be seen.

2. The successful tenderer must sign a deed of contract duly stamped and register it at his own expense.

3. The Vice-Chairman will open the tenders at 2-5 P.M. on the same day in the presence of tenderers who may wish to attend.

4. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

U. N. SINGHEE,

152 *Superintendent of Stores.*

PIKEPARAH NURSERY.

Full 18 years in business.

Our seeds of fresh American and English vegetable and double flower seeds have arrived per s. s. "Nepal" and "City of Oxord." For 40 Distinct sorts of fresh American vegetable seeds in tin, packed in America in air and water tight cases consisting of many new Cabbages Cauliflowers knol koles &c. &c with colored portraits and description of sowing upon each paper of seed at Rs. 6 per packet. 20 distinct sorts of American double and all double flower seeds with colored portraits and modes of sowing upon each paper of the seed at Rs. 4 a packet.

30 sorts of English vegetable seeds "(carters)" Rs. 4 a packet. 15 sorts of all double English flower seeds Rs. 3 a packet, 20 sorts of perennial flower and creeper seeds all new Rs. 2. Big headed Patna Early Cauliflower seed R. 1 a tola. American and English first class Cauliflower seeds each description at Re. 1-8 a tola. English and American late do do at Re. 1-8 a tola. 25 sorts of rainy season native vegetable seeds with many new Begoons, Sims, Laoos, Shusa &c. &c. Rs. 1-8 a packet. Koollee Begoon. bearing all the year round at 12 a tola. Mahogni seed fresh at annas 12 a tola. Sarojhaoo, and country Jhaoo, each at R. 1 per tola. Pinus longifolium, (a rare foliage trees Re. 1-8 a tola. 12 sorts of handsome rain flower seeds at Rs. 1 a packet. 3 feet long Jhinga a novelty at annas 4 per paper. Price list of seeds and plant) furnished on receipt of half anna stamp.

Our "Krishi Tatwa" in simple Bengali language will prove an invaluable book of direction for making and keeping a garden in the manner desired by every body having or intending to start a garden. The book is complete with every thing required for a beginner or old lover of Agri Horti and flori culture. It is earnestly hoped that every one should have a copy containing 1300 pages and nicely illustrated. Price reduced from Rs. 8 to 4 to suit every class of men. Early orders for the seeds and the book are solicited by

Pikepara Nursery, July 1887. Calcutta. } NETTO GOPAL CHATTERJI.

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FOR SALE.

An undevided half share measuring about 19 cottahs in the house and premises No. 3, 4, 5 and 6, Rajah Nobo Kissens Street, Sovabazar, Calcutta. For further particulars apply to Babu Sham Lal Pal and Kassi Nath Dutt, No. 4 Clive Row, Calcutta. 144

INDIAN TEA COMPANY

TRADE T MARK.

CALCUTTA.

PRICES.

In Half lb. Tins,

Finest Flowery Orange Pekoe	...	Re.	0	15 0
Do Pekoe	...	„	0	12 0
Do. Pekoe Souchong	...	„	0	10 0
Do. Souchong	...	„	0	8 6
Our Specialite "Campoi"	...	„	0	7 0

In Quarter lb. Tins.

Finest Flowery Orange Pekoe	...	Re.	0	7 6
Do. Pekoe	...	„	0	6 0
Do. Pekoe Souchong	...	„	0	5 0
Do. Souchong	...	„	0	4 3
Our Specialite "Campoi"	...	„	0	3 6

Empty tins returned will be credited for if in good condition, at 6 *pie* per ½ *lb. tin* and 3 *pie* per ¼ *lb. tin.*

To meet the growing demand for tea in smaller quantities than one pound parcels we have now arranged to sell our Indian Teas in ½ lb. and ¼ lb Tin packets, a complete list of which is given above.

Our teas have been so long established and have always met with such universal approbation that it is hardly necessary to say the quality is *First class* and the prices are as moderate as *best* quality will permit.

We charge the same rate for the smaller packets and hope this concession will be appreciated.

Managing Agents,

INDIAN TEA COMPANY.

117 03, *Clive Street.*

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following.

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES.

Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English rates from date of leaving any Port in India. Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS.

738 PROPOSALS for..... .....Rs. 29,23,250

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As P.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old, Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly-Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
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13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged any where to suit assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
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A. B. ANTRAM.
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BONUS DISTRIBUTED TO ASSURERS	£3,500,000

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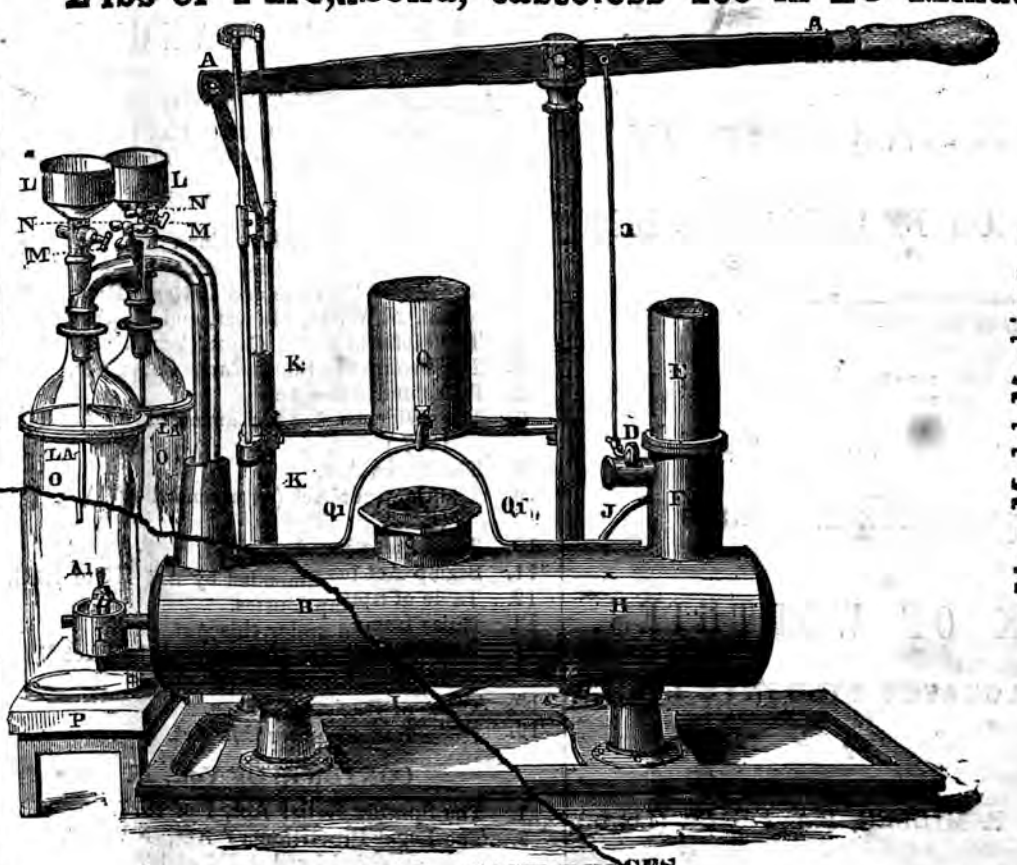

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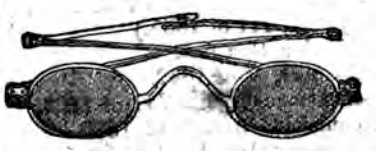

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